

The Confederate.

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EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, April 22, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,
on Fayetteville street, second door
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign
of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Change in Our Terms.

The enormous increase in price of all articles
and labor necessary to carry on our business,
compels us to make an advance in our prices.
The terms of the *Confederate* will therefore,
from this date, be as follows:

For the Daily, six months	\$15 00
" " " three " "	9 00
" " " one " "	3 00
For the Tri-weekly, six months	10 00
" " " three " "	5 00
For the Weekly, six months	5 00
Advertisements \$3 per square of ten lines, or less.	

Mr. Stephens' Speech—Continued.

We agree with Mr. Stephens, that "our
whole system of constitutional liberty rests
upon principles established by our Anglo
Saxon ancestors." In England, the right of
personal security is a constitutional right, as
here; the ordinary mode of arrest is by pro-
cess of law, on oath, of probable cause, under
warrants or orders, just as with us; and the
difference imagined by Mr. Stephens, "that
in England all rights and liberties were granted
from the Crown to the Parliament, and
through them to the people; while with us,
all power originally belonged to the people,
and essentially still resides with them; it is
rather a distinction than a difference; for in
both cases, the power originally belongs to
the sovereign, and in both cases the power is
defined, explained and limited by the sov-
ereign's action, through constitutional enact-
ment.

Hence, analogies between this country and
England are essentially to be looked for and
expected, as without doubt the framers of the
organic law on this point had looked to Eng-
lish action, and were served by it with prece-
dent.

At this point Mr. Stephens falls into the
lamentable error of defending Gov. Brown in
that singular statement, that he was not aware
that any sovereign in England had asked for
the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, or that
Parliament had ever conferred upon the
Crown the power to make arrests. In justifying
this statement, Mr. Stephens falls into an
egregious error—the more unpardonable
because it is an error by the Vice President
of the nation, when attacking his own Gov-
ernment.

We have heretofore shown, and we now
repeat, that oftentimes in England, since the
settlement, have English sovereigns asked for,
and English Parliaments passed bills, sus-
pending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*;
and the suspension has expressly
conferred on the crown the power to make
arrests. It is sufficient for our purpose to
note the case of suspension of 1817, when, on
the application of the Regent Prince George,
the *habeas corpus* was suspended throughout
the Realm. The bill "enabled his majesty
to secure and detain such persons as his
majesty shall suspect are conspiring against
his person and Government." Many persons
were arrested, detained and held by order
of the king, without any other process of law;
and on an effort in Parliament to instruct a
committee to enquire into these detentions,
the motion was negatived, upon the ground that
the Secretary of State had the authority to
arrest and hold, without trial, because in his
discretion the ends of justice would not be
forwarded by immediate trial. Furthermore:
for a more conclusive bestowal of the power
of arrest, and for a more thorough protection
to all persons making arrests, bills of indemn-
ity were passed, accompanying these suspen-
sions of the *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Stephens would do well to take down
to Milledgeville the 38th volume of the Parlia-
mentary Debates, where he will find the
matters we have stated: and by reference to
previous volumes of the same publication, he
will find that both he and Gov. Brown will
inspire some wonder in English circles, when
their extraordinary statements shall reach the
public men of Great Britain.

In England, as here, there were al-
ways found opponents to the suspension.—
There, as here, the suspension was consid-
ered to be "a limitation of the freedom of the
people;" an "attack on the constitution"—it
was compared to "lettres de cachet," and such
like. But the leading statesmen, the large
majorities of Parliament, in critical times al-
ways assumed the responsibility for the public
good. In 1817, the celebrated civilian Dr.
Phillimore, declared it a "debt of justice due
to the necessary security of the lives and prop-
erties of the citizens;" that there "was not
but one reign (James the Second), since its
enactment, during which no suspension had
taken place, and the principles of liberty were
never so well understood."

Other able statesmen supported it, on the
principle that ordinary laws were sufficient for
ordinary times; their object being to punish
crime for example; but that in extraordinary
dangers, this measure was necessary for pre-
caution; it being always proper, as regarded
the State, to arrest an evil rather than struggle
with it.

The last point we propose to notice, is Mr.
Stephens' citations of individual cases of hard-
ship. This is arguing from the possible abuse,
and may be applied to the vesting of any
power. By the same process of reasoning,
Mr. Stephens might with equal propriety
argue against the system of arrests by magis-
terial warrants. How many hard cases are
there of arrests by justices of the peace? How
many harassing acts of injustice—how many
wrong findings of juries? Mr. Stephens has
only to recur to his book of briefs to upset
any judicial system, if the liability to its abuse
be sufficient reason against it.

It is no more to be considered that Govern-
ment officers—the enrolling officer, his superi-
or, the controlling officer of conscription, the
Secretary of War, the President—to all of
whom an appeal lies in the individual instance
to which Mr. Stephens cited, would practise
oppression and do wrong, than it is to be
feared that judges, jurors and courts would.
To alarm the people with such apprehensions
was the resort of a desperate necessity.

In conclusion, on this point, we fully recog-
nize the great privilege of the writ of *Habeas
Corpus*—a sacred writ of right—a *Magna
Carta*. We look upon its suspension as only
to be justified by extreme necessity, when the
liberties of the people are clearly to be pre-
served, rather than endangered, by its sus-
pension. But of the Congressional right by the
Constitution to suspend it, when invasion or
rebellion jeopard the public safety, we con-
sider unquestionable; and when suspended, the
power of arrest may be invested in the Head
of the Government.

We shall only now point out how guarded
has Congress been in the act of suspension,
and how careful the Government has been in
the exercise of the powers bestowed, to make
our notice of Mr. Stephens complete; and we
are content to let his speech, with our com-
ments, be fairly judged by the people of North
Carolina.

A member of Congress from Tennessee, has
now in his pocket the draft of a bill which he
proposes to introduce at the earliest possible
moment of the next session, which, if adopted,
will out speculation off at the knees, and in-
flict deserved punishment upon the sharks who
have been preying upon the wants and neces-
sities of the people. The bill provides that
every man shall be compelled under oath to
report the amount of his sales and the per-
cent of profit he has made, and that all profit
beyond what is just and reasonable, shall be
regarded as a tax collected for the government,
and paid over to the government. Those who
raised their prices upon the passage of the
currency bill, to cover the depreciation of the
money, and continued the same prices after
the one-third was deducted, are particularly
provided for. Such a law is badly needed,
and we believe would tend to a greater extent
to reduce the present exorbitant prices than
anything that could be devised.

MARRIAGE OF A GALLANT OFFICER.—We
learn, says the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, that
38th North Carolina regiment, was married on
Wednesday, 30th of March last, to the beau-
tiful and accomplished Miss Macon Bale, at
the residence of her mother in Montgomery,
Alabama.

Col. Reynolds commanded the 39th N. C.,
at the battle of Chickamauga, and greatly
distinguished himself there. He captured
several pieces of artillery, two stands of col-
ors, and a number of prisoners. After a
brilliant career on the battle field, he has been
captured by one of Alabama's fairest daugh-
ters, and through fear of condign punishment,
has taken the oath of allegiance to his con-
queror. We trust that his chains may ever
be wrought of flowers, and that through life
unalloyed happiness may bless

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

EAST TENNESSEE.—Many dependent per-
sons are of the opinion (says the *Charlotte-
ville Chronicle*) that East Tennessee is forever
lost to the Confederacy, simply because its
territory is at present occupied by the enemy.
This, in one sense of the word, amounts to
nothing. After a few hard blows, we are of
the opinion that East Tennessee will again
be ours. We feel satisfied that the Federal
army, under Schofield, in that section of
country, is far inferior to ours, commanded
by Gens. Buckner, Ransom, Vaughan, Jones,
and others. They are still in East Tennes-
see, and at the proper time will speak for
themselves.

Some negroes having found a shell, near
the residence of Mr. Hensley, on Topsail
Sound, N. C., which had been fired at the
blockade running steamer *Dee*, removed the
cap and fuse. Mr. Wm. Bateson applied a
lighted twig to the powder, to see if the shell
would explode; and was terribly wounded as
the result of his experiment. Both legs had
to be amputated, and he was besides severely
burned and lacerated on the arms, face and
elsewhere.

Among a batch of northern newspapers
sent to us by a friend near the enemy's lines
in Bertie, we see that the Yankees are mak-
ing quite a glorification over the following
statement:

"Judge Pearson of North Carolina, in a
case of *habeas corpus* recently tried before
him, decided that the recent act of Congress
to conscript persons who have furnished sub-
stitutes for the war, is unconstitutional."

A letter received by a gentleman in Rich-
mond from one of the largest and most re-
spectable commercial houses in Liverpool,
dated March 12, says: "There is a report to-
day that Maximilian is to acknowledge the
Confederacy, and France will back him, if
the Federals threaten war."

Good News.

Our columns teem this morning with ac-
counts of the most cheering victories and
successes. Kirby Smith has duplicated his
grand Shreveport exploit, by an equally
grand affair at Mansfield, Louisiana, on the
8th inst., at which the enemy's loss is put at
eight thousand men, thirty-five guns, two
hundred wagons, and two thousand prisoners.

Col. Powers made a brilliant dash right into
Port Hudson on the 7th, captured a gun and
thirty prisoners, and killed and wounded
ninety Yankees; his own loss being only three
wounded.

The Northern papers confirmed on yesterday,
give full and glorious confirmation of the
victory and capture of Fort Pillow; their papers
making our victory even more complete than
did our own accounts.

The fall of Fort Pillow is followed by the
news of an attack by our forces on Fort Hal-
leck, at Columbus, Kentucky. The Northern
papers give confused accounts of the matter,
and admit a doubt as to the success in taking
the Fort, but the probabilities are that we did
succeed.

At the same time that this attack was go-
ing on at Columbus, Kentucky, our forces
were pressing the Yankees at Paducah, and
had renewed their demand for the surrender
of the fort. A dispatch from the West, in
the Northern papers, says:

From Paducah, we learn that the Confed-
erates have again possession of that place and
yesterday (16th) renewed the attack on the
Federal forces stationed there. Colonel
Hicks, in command of the fort, had been sum-
moned to surrender, but declined to accede to
the demand.

The Northern papers have no news from
Grant's army—not a word. This is ominous.
It is evident that they are waiting for the
clash of arms between the confronting armies.
Any moment may bring it.

And here in North Carolina we greet our
Western heroes with also a glorious victory.
On Monday last, Brig. Gen. Hoke moved by
land upon Plymouth, on the Roanoke river,
while Commander Cook proceeded down the
river on the gunboat built at or near Halifax.
We have not sufficient particulars to know
when the attack upon the enemy's forts and
batteries commenced, but we have reliable
information that the forts and batteries at Ply-
mouth were taken, also a large number of
prisoners, many of them negroes, who will
be restored to their owners in time to make
crops this year for their masters, and other
valuable captures were also made. See dis-
patches under Telegraphic head. It is re-
ported that all of the enemy's batteries, but
one had been taken, up to the last advice,
and that our gunboat had passed out into the
waters of the Sound.

This is indeed glorious news, and we are
prepared to hear now of the capture of New-
bern, Washington, and the clearing of the
Yankees from Roanoke Island and the waters
of the Sound.

We learn that Gen. Corson's brigade, be-
low Kinston, made a reconnoitering expedi-
tion towards Newbern, a day or two ago, and
old town. But their time had not come yet,
and they must therefore bide a wee. We
shall hear from that direction probably very
soon.

"Now, by St. George, the work goes brave-
ly on."

From the Rapidan and Chattanooga, the
news still is that all is quiet, but move-
ments are being made by the enemy which
indicate that the gauge of battle will soon be
given at both points. In the meantime,
while Grant is ostentatiously collecting his
masses to assail Richmond, the time for Breck-
inridge and Buckner's advance into Kentucky
is at hand. Gen. Lee can take care of Grant,
Gen. Johnston of Sherman, and Kirby Smith
of Banks. Thus holding the enemy's forces
wide apart, the centre is open and Kentucky
lies exposed to our grasp.

If an advance should be attempted by the
enemy from Knoxville, Longstreet at Bristol
would show the enemy that he was not so
near Richmond as their enterprising scouts
have reported.

So cheering and inspiring are the news
and the prospect, that even the weak-kneed
may take courage and begin to believe that
the day of our deliverance is at hand.

IMPRESSIONS.—We publish in our ad-
vertising columns, the Order of the Adjutant
General of North Carolina on the subject of
Impressments. It strikes us, however, that
most of the orders of the Confederate Govern-
ment cited and referred to, have been
abolished, while others have been changed
and modified.

The advertisement headed "Miners Wanted,"
was inadvertently dated "Navy Mining
Bureau, C. S. N." It should be—"Office of
Inspector of Ordnance, C. S. N." The *Peta-
ville Observer*, *Charlotte Democrat* and
Wilmington Journal, which were requested to
copy, will please note, and make the change
accordingly.

All Candidate announcements must be ac-
companied by the cash, in order to secure in-
sertion in this paper.

WHEAT PROSPECT IN THE SOUTH.—Hav-
ing just returned from a trip through South
Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, it affords us
pleasure to report that the wheat crop in all
these States is very promising, and the report
is equally favorable from Mississippi. The
stand is good and the fields green. A number
of farmers and planters with whom we con-
ferred, expressed themselves much pleased
with the prospect of the growing crop. At
Columbus, Miss., corn was selling at \$1.10 per
bushel. Some \$3.50, Montgomery \$3.50, in old in-
sue. Millions of bushels can be purchased at
these prices.—*Statesville Express*.
This is good news.

Very Latest from the North.

From Baltimore, dated of the 16th, we sub-
join the following of the news:

DECLINE IN GOLD.

Gold has declined. At the first board in
New York, on the 15th, gold opened at 173 1/2,
at 4 o'clock was selling at 174 1/2, and closed at
10 P. M., at 171 1/2. But this fall in gold means
nothing—it is purely spasmodic. In another
day, perhaps, it may run up to a higher figure
than it has ever yet attained. The market is
unsettled, and the greatest alarm prevails in
financial circles. Read what the *New York
Tribune*, which always puts the best face on
matters for the administration, says of the
money crisis:

Sterling bills were quoted at 305 during
the flurry in gold, but are too much unsettled
to make quotations of use. It is understood
that the Treasury Department is on the market
with \$800,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been in
communication to-day with leading financial
people, and the street is full of rumors as to
what he means to do. The report which gave
the gold and stock gamblers the greatest alarm
was that he would offer a large amount of
bonds upon moderate notice for the most they
would bring, and steadily sell bonds for the
future wants of the Government.

Bank officers are anxious to know what Mr.
Chase will do and with reason. They are dan-
gerously expanded as a body, and cannot pay
their debts except in interest bearing notes,
and are overloaded with fancy stocks as col-
lateral.

FULL CONFIRMATION OF OUR VICTORY AT FORT PILLOW.

The Northern papers give full and glorious
confirmation of the victory and capture of
Fort Pillow; their papers making our victory
even more complete than did our own ac-
counts. The Yankees confess to the annihi-
lation of the garrison. A dispatch dated at
Cairo, gives the following particulars of the
assault and capture of the fort:

Forrest, with six thousand men, attacked
Fort Pillow Tuesday morning. Soon after
the attack, Forrest sent a flag of truce demand-
ing a surrender of the fort and garrison, mean-
while disposing his forces so as to gain an
advantage. The flag of truce was refused,
and the fighting was resumed. Afterward,
a second flag came in, which was also refused.
At 3 o'clock, the rebels came in swarms,
compelling our surrender.

Immediately ensued a scene which utterly
baffles all description. The incarnate fiends
commenced an indiscriminate butchery of
whites and blacks, including those of both
colors previously wounded. The colored sol-
diers becoming demoralized rushed to the
rear, their white officers having thrown down
their arms. Both whites and blacks were
then bayoneted, shot or sabred. Out of the
garrison of six hundred only two hundred re-
mained alive. Six guns were captured by the
rebels and carried away.

EXCITING NEWS FROM KENTUCKY—REMOVAL OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT HALLECK—OUR FORCES IN PADUCAH.

The news grows exciting from Kentucky;
and the fall of Fort Pillow is soon followed
by news of an attack by our forces on Fort
Halleck, at Columbus, Kentucky. There
were rumours of the capture of the fort but
the accounts are confused on this point. At
any rate, our forces had attacked the fort,
and the probabilities are that they succeeded
in its capture. The Yankee account is as
follows—from which the doubt of the result
is evidently in our favour:

On Wednesday morning last, General
Buford, in command of a Confederate force,
appeared before Fort Halleck, at Columbus,
Kentucky, and demanded its surrender, but
Colonel Adams, of five hundred men, in which
were sent to Cairo, and in the meanwhile, two
steamers arrived at Columbus from the lower
Mississippi, with three thousand veterans, on
their way home on furlough. These were
landed, and it was believed would enable the
commandant at Fort Halleck to make good
his defence of that post. Whether he was
able to do so, or was obliged to capitulate, is
left by the telegram in doubt. The informa-
tion on this point is singularly vague.

We are told that the steamer *Oliver Branch*
subsequently rebelled Cairo, and represented
that when she passed during the entire day;
that when she passed the latter place there
was a cessation of hostilities, and that nego-
tiations were pending, as a flag of truce was
flying.

After the steamer had passed up the river,
the report states that fighting was resumed,
and that the Federal flag was seen to come
down, but in spite of this apparent confirma-
tion of the surrender, it was believed that the
flag was simply shot away, as there seemed to
be efforts made to raise it again.

Considerable anxiety has been felt here for
some days, produced by the movements of the
disloyal men in the adjoining county of Mad-
ison. Col. Kirk, who holds, it is said, a Fed-
eral commission, has been receiving, so saith
rumor, many recruits during two or three
weeks last past. Our forces at Marshall, 20
miles below here, have been repeatedly fired
upon, and on one occasion the pickets cap-
tured. The latest intelligence represents Kirk
as threatening an attack, and a fight may
occur at any hour.

As to the actual strength of Kirk's forces,
we presume no correct estimate can be made.
Since the falling back of Longstreet, he has
had everything his own way from Marshall
to the Tennessee line.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was put in type,
we learn that our forces have evacuated Mar-
shall, falling back in this direction. Verily the
tide of war is rolling to our very doors, but
we hope soon to see it rolled back upon our
invaders. Let all be patient, and they shall
see what they shall see. We learn that a raid
was made on Burnsville Sunday night, and
about 100 guns and a quantity of provisions
captured and carried away. No other par-
ticulars.—*Asheville News*.

THE YANKEE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—
Notwithstanding the bluster of the Yankee
journals about the extensive preparations for
the capture of Richmond, there can be no
doubt that the army under Grant, on the
Rappahannock, is much weaker numerically
than that which was overwhelmed under
Hooker a year ago at Chancellorsville. An
officer who came down on the Annapolis train
last night informs us that our accounts report
that the statement of heavy reinforcements to
Grant are greatly exaggerated, and that the
enemy's army, with all the reinforcements
received up to this time, does not exceed 60,
000. It is stated, however, that Grant is
making preparations for an advance.—*Rich-
mond Dispatch*.

HAIR.—A hat manufactory has been estab-
lished at Statesville, N. C., and the *Express*
says that as fine an article is made as was
ever brought from Yankee land.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year
1863, by J. S. Tamm, in the Clerk's office
of the District Court of the Confederate States
for the Northern District of Georgia.

Glorious Results in North Carolina!

We are under obligations to Col. Barnes,
of the Executive Office, for the following brief
summary of the results of the recent attack
on the enemy's works at Plymouth, and his
forces by land and water:

The land and water attack upon Plymouth,
under Gen. Hoke and Commander Cook, was
a complete success. Twenty-five hundred
prisoners were taken, also thirty pieces of or-
nance; two gunboats sunk, one small steamer
captured, besides stores and supplies of all
kinds.

We are indebted to our cotemporaries, the
Editors of the *State Journal* at Goldsboro',
for the following additional particulars of the
Plymouth expedition:

Goldsboro', April 21.

The train is just in from Tarboro', and
brings the report that Plymouth has been
captured by Gen. Hoke. Twenty-five hundred
prisoners—one-half negroes—were taken; be-
sides sinking two gunboats. Our loss reported
to be two hundred and forty killed and
wounded.

Official Despatch from Gen. Hoke.

An official despatch from Gen. Hoke to the
War Department at Richmond, is as follows:
"PLYMOUTH, April 20.—I have stormed
and carried this place; capturing one Reig-
adier, sixteen hundred men, stores, and twenty-
five pieces of artillery."

The Enemy Preparing for Battle around Chattanooga.

DALTON, April 20.

It is generally believed that the enemy is
concentrating his force at Ringgold and
Chattanooga, and before long war work may
be expected. The enemy's lines have been
rigidly guarded recently, and but little is
known of his movements.
Weather clear and pleasant once more, and
every thing in good condition.

Another Great Victory by Kirby Smith.

MOBILE, April 20.

Western dispatches report a battle at Mans-
field, La., on the 8th inst., in which Banks
was terribly defeated, with a loss of eight
thousand.

Kirby Smith captured thirty-five guns, two
hundred wagons, and two thousand prisoners.
The Federals admit a defeat.

Generals Moron and Polignac were severe-
ly wounded.

Steel was surrounded on the Little Missouri,
awaiting reinforcements.

Another Success.

MOBILE, April 20.

Col. Powers, with two hundred men, dash-
ed into Port Hudson on the 7th, and captured
one gun and took eighteen prisoners. The
Yankees admit a loss of ninety. Powers'
loss only three wounded.

From the Rappahannock.

RICHMOND, April 21.

A fleet of gunboats appeared yesterday on
Rappahannock river, twelve miles below
Falmouth, with a dredging apparatus
sent in advance, searching for torpedoes.

From the North.

The New York Herald of the 18th received.
It contains nothing important from the army
of the Potomac.

All traces of the recent storm passed away.
Weather bright and beautiful.

Mosby made another raid on Saturday into
Fairfax station, capturing a train. He burnt
20 wagons and carried off the horses.

Despatches from Chattanooga, up to Satur-
day, say—all quiet. Deserter's from Con-
federate army say Hardee's corps is going to
Virginia.

Two men were killed and seven wounded
on the Minnesota. Among the former was
Lieut. Wilder, Executive officer.

Yankee Accounts from Gen. Forrest.

CAIRO, April 17.

Forrest abandoned Fort Pillow, leaving it
a perfect wreck. The main body left the
Fort on Friday morning, going North. For-
rest's headquarters believed to be at Jackson.
Our officers at Memphis greatly exercised at
the Fort Pillow massacre. The soldiers
threaten to show Forrest's men no quarters
hereafter.

Wirt Adams drove the Yankee forces from
Big Black a week ago and took many pris-
oners.

The steamer *Golden Gate* was taken pos-
session of on the night of the 12th, fifteen miles
above Memphis, by guerrillas. They robbed
the boat, passengers and crew of every thing.
Duvall's bluffness is over run with guer-
rillas. All boats approaching are fired into.

On the 11th four hundred Texan cavalry
attacked the camp of the Unionists at Rose-
ville on Arkansas river, but were repulsed.

Mr. Nixon, State representative from Frank-
lin, Arkansas, has been murdered, and the
representative from Arkansas county kid-
napped.

The gunboat *Chenango* exploded at the
Brooklyn navy yard last Friday—the boat is
a total loss—thirty-five persons injured; twenty-
two dead.

The past week has been one of extraor-
dinary excitement in New York financial cir-
cles. Sales of gold on Saturday, fifty-three
thousand dollars sold at 173 to 173 1/2. The
Herald says the time for the great closing
crisis is not yet arrived; until it does, let us be
as calm as possible and prepare ourselves for
the crisis. These small events merely for-
shadow.

From the Seventh Congressional District.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

LEXINGTON, April 21.

Vote at Lexington.—Leach's home—Leach
140, Foster 108, Ramsey 4.

Cotton Grove—Foster 68, Ramsey 2, Leach
nary one.

Thomasville at 3 o'clock, p. m.—Foster 60,
Leach 30. These are the only precincts heard
from.

FROM THE GULF.—Information has been
received of the loss of the *Wild Pigeon*, a vessel
consigned to parties in Tallahassee, and hav-
ing part of her cargo on Government account.
She was seen off Tampa by a Yankee block-
ader. It is said that the captain of the *Pigeon*
ran her across the steamer *Bob* intentionally,
as he was determined, if possible, to keep the
cargo from falling into the hands of the ene-
my.

Army News.

On Saturday morning last, as we learn from
the *Petersburg Register*, Lieut. J. E. Dugger,
8th North Carolina, having received information
that a party of men were concealed on
Epps' Island, in James river, intending to es-
cape to the enemy, crossed over and captured
ten out of a party of eleven. They are mostly
foreigners—Germans and French—and state
they were employed in the Government work-
shops; that a man in Richmond, named Elias
Knuckles, had conveyed them twenty miles
down the river on Wednesday night, where a
man named Thatcher received them, and, it
coming on daylight, left them on Epps' Island,
promising to return for them the following
night. Three days having elapsed without
his returning, they applied to some negroes
for food, which led to their apprehension.

Knuckles had charged them one thousand
dollars, which had stripped them of all their
money, not five dollars being found on the
prisoners. They state that Knuckles' base
of his exploits in this line, and says he has run
the blockade upwards of seventy times. The
following are the names of nine of the pri-
soners received at Petersburg; the other was
left at City Point, being too sick to travel,
viz: A. Crose, James Mussy, Chas. Schmidt,
T. Martin, John Cottrell, E. Hersey, E. Stro-
mer, P. Marrou and M. Marrou.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

The following dispatch was yesterday re-
ceived from Gen. Pillow:

JACKSON, TENN., April 5, 1864.

L. Polk, Lieutenant General:
I attacked Fort Pillow on the morning of
the 12th, with a part of Bell's and McCal-
loch's brigades, numbering —, under Brig.
Gen. J. R. Calmes. A fierce short fight, we
drove the enemy, 700 strong, into the fort,
under the cover of their gunboats, demanded
a surrender, which was declined by Maj. L